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# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 21, 1921.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS

OIL WORKERS' STRIKE

SALARIES UP—WAGES DOWN

GARYISM IS INDUSTRY'S FOE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



# THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership begin to do so now. Unions subscribing for their membership are given the same rate that prevailed before the great war, 85 cents per member per year. While almost all other publications have increased subscription rates the Labor Clarion has not, and its circulation has benefitted by that policy, but it should have thousands more on its lists and expects to get them.

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## Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 233 Van Ness Avenue.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, Terminal Hotel, 60 Market Street.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.  
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.  
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Draughtsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.  
Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.  
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerslag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.  
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mallers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.  
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.  
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Shipfitters No. 9.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Shoe Repairers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Redmen's Hall, Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.  
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.  
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1921

No. 38

## -:- The Unemployment Conference -:-

An expression of minority opinion on the measures proposed by the Committee on Manufactures of the President's Unemployment Conference was presented to the conference on the final day of its sessions in Washington over the signatures of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Sara A. Conboy, secretary of the United Textile Workers of America, and Roy Dickinson, associate editor of Printers' Ink, New York City.

Inasmuch as only unanimous committee reports were taken up by the conference for action, this minority report, as well as the majority report from which it dissented, was merely presented to the conference and not acted upon. This was the case with a number of other reports which came to the conference without unanimous committee support.

The report signed by Mr. Gompers, Mrs. Conboy and Mr. Dickinson is as follows:

Although the undersigned constitute a minority of the members of the Committee on Manufactures in this Unemployment Conference, they can not by any stretch of the imagination be regarded as representing a minority of the citizenship involved in the industrial field of our country.

We dissent from the conclusions and decisions reached by the majority of the members of our committee, and submit for consideration a brief statement of the reasons for our inability to agree with the majority report.

The third preamble is so entwined with proposals that one cannot discern where "Whereas" ends and resolutions begin. The third whereas or preamble is artfully worded and intended to imply that business men are now selling at a loss and that the profits and interests have been deflated, and that the only factor that remains for reduction is the wage earner in his wages, a matter with which we shall deal later in this report.

On the recommendation for the repeal by Congress of the so-called Adamson Law, attention is called to the fact that wholly apart from, independent of and prior to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States declaring the Adamson Law constitutional and before its provisions were put into operation by railroad managements, a voluntary agreement had been reached between the presidents of the railroad companies and the chief executive officers of the railroad brotherhoods representing the employees in the railroad service, negotiated and indorsed by a commission of four citizens appointed by the President of the United States, by which agreement the eight-hour work day was established in the railroad service of our country. The recommendation for the repeal of the Adamson Law can only be interpreted as an effort to break down the principle of the eight-hour workday.

It would hardly seem necessary that in this enlightened period there need be made any statement in support of the eight-hour workday as a measure for protecting and promoting the health and welfare of the employees and protecting the life, limb, and property of the public.

The proposal of the committee majority for the abolition of the Railway Labor Board established under the Esch-Cummins Law upon which

labor has or is supposed to have representation of persons of their own choosing, would remove the only responsible governmental agency to which the workers may present for consideration and action their claims relating to wages and conditions of employment.

While we agree with the declaration that waste in industry and transportation (more than 50 per cent of which has, by competent engineers, been allocated to capital and management) should be eliminated and that co-operation of workers and management is necessary to accomplish this purpose, the attempt of the majority of the committee to place the wage earners of our country, human beings, in the same categorical positions as "business" and "transportation" is based upon the assumption that men and women, human beings, are in the same category as commodities or articles of commerce to be weighed, measured, bought and sold in the same manner as commodities or articles of commerce.

The statement by the author of the resolution was that this conference and the citizenship of the country should condemn and denounce any resistance on the part of railroad employees—the men engaged in the railroad service—should they resist wage reductions. From this we most emphatically dissent.

The statement of the committee majority that "every element in our citizenship should frankly set its face against any group whether in agriculture, business, labor, or transportation that selfishly undertakes to resist necessary economic adjustment in any narrow endeavor to protect its personal interests at the expense of the permanent betterment of our national life" is vague and indefinite but evidently is intended to imply that the workers (mistakenly called "labor") are seeking selfishly to promote their interests by narrow endeavor.

We dissent from this point.

Every thinking person, freed from purely selfish gain, understands that reduction of the earning power of the working people is most injurious to the whole people, economically, industrially, commercially and socially. Indeed, the declarations unanimously adopted by this Unemployment Conference at its meeting on September 30th urged the people of our country to make purchases of commodities to the fullest extent of their means for the purpose of reviving industry and business so as to give work to the unemployed. If a low wage is the barometer to be taken for industrial and commercial prosperity of any nation, then China should stand at the head of the civilization of the world.

On sections a and b of recommendation No. 1 relating to the settlement of the financial relationship between the Government and the railroads, we sustain the declaration of the General Conference adopted on this subject at its meeting October 11th as follows: "Settlement of the financial relationships between the Government and the railways, having in mind the immediate necessity for increased maintenance and betterments, making effective increased railway employment, in order that the railways may be prepared for enlarged business as it comes," with the distinct understanding and conditional upon the adoption of the minority report of the Trans-

portation committee and signed by W. S. Carter, as follows:

"Inasmuch as this conference has been called by the President for the sole purpose of relieving unemployment, we also recommend that in the disbursement of the funds advanced to the railroads as provided in Senate Bill 2337, the railroads should be required to devote practically the entire sum so appropriated to the purchase labor and material for maintenance of way and structures and for maintenance of equipment, and that the maintenance of equipment be performed in the shops of the railroads to their capacity, thus insuring the expenditure of the money so appropriated in the re-employment of railroad labor."

We further recommend the following addition to the minority report of Mr. Carter: "That any railroad company which fails or refuses to abide by the decisions and regulations of the Railroad Labor Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission shall not participate in the funds provided for in Senate Bill 2337."

Summarizing this report with relation to railroads, we beg to call attention to the fact that the recommendations of the majority of the members of the Committee on Manufactures would provide:

1. The repeal of the Adamson Law.
2. The abolition of the Railway Labor Board.
3. The granting of vast sums of money to the railroad corporations; and
4. For the toiling masses of our country the lengthening of their workday and the reduction of their wages.

And this has been seriously proposed by a majority of the Committee on Manufactures as a remedy for present and future unemployment.

In addition to all other reasons for dissent, we declare again as we have declared in the committee, that questions relating to transportation, such as the repeal of the Adamson Law, the question of financial arrangements between the Government and the railroads, and the abolition of the Railroad Labor Board, were not proper questions for discussion by the committee on manufactures, but properly belonged to the committee on railroads.

We feel that dissent from the report of the majority is incomplete unless it goes beyond criticism of what is contained in the report and deals with subjects which have been omitted entirely. The majority has erred as grievously in omission as in commission.

We deem it necessary at the outset to emphasize more fully the industrial disaster that must result from any further application of a policy of wage reduction. The industrial prosperity of the country is based upon the purchasing power of the masses of our people. The masses of our people are wage earners, and ability to purchase commodities depends upon their wage. Mistaken reasoning has never expressed itself more falsely or more crudely than in the declaration that reduction of wages would induce a return of prosperity. The industries that today are in the most deplorable condition are those which are affected to the highest degree by reduced buying power of the people. As a proper course in relation to this particular phase of the general



subject, we place before the conference the following recommendations:

1. There must be adopted no policy of wage reduction. On the contrary, there must be a policy calling for the highest possible rate of wages in every industry. In terms of industrial well-being this means the adoption of a policy of placing in the hands of all of the people the highest average of buying power in order that there may be the greatest possible consumption of commodities and the greatest possible consequent demand for the production of commodities. Reduction of buying power stops purchasing which, in turn, inevitably stops manufacturing and creates unemployment.

2. There should be adopted as a permanent policy everywhere business standards which eliminate profiteering, place commodities upon the market at the lowest possible cost per unit and enable manufacturers to base unit costs upon one hundred per cent utilization of the productive capacity of the plants. Management having assumed the responsibilities which go with its functions has no moral right to tax the public for its inefficiency by costs fixed upon a basis of part time production.

There has been placed before this committee ample evidence of the fact that those commercial lines of endeavor in which there is true manufacturing and selling efficiency are suffering neither from unemployment nor lack of profit.

We support these two recommendations with a third, which we believe is vital to any permanent relief from the evil of unemployment and the prior evils of mismanagement:

3. We propose uniform cost accounting and publicity for production accounts. We see, in this proposal a better understanding of the ills of our industrial organization because through it we shall be furnished with information which is essential to that understanding. We see in this proposal a constructive and logical substitute for State regulation or control. We propose that there be made available through responsible agencies voluntarily created, information on production costs showing the cumulative influence of each turn-over and the pyramiding of the commission expenses.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
SARA A. CONBOY,  
ROY DICKINSON.

#### MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The second annual musical festival and ball, to be given by the local branch of the American Federation of Musicians at the Exposition Auditorium, Tuesday evening, November 1st, bids fair to be one of the big amusement events of the year. A part of the program for "Music Week," it will be preceded by a big parade at noon, from the Embarcadero to the City Hall.

The parade will be headed by a monster band of union musicians, 125 in number, followed by the 32d Infantry Band, U. S. A., the Naval Band from Yerba Buena Island, the Marine Band from Mare Island, the "million dollar" Islam Band of the Mystic Shrine, the League of the Cross Cadets Band, The Columbia Park Boys Band, the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum Band and the Southern Pacific Railway Band. Upon arriving at the Civic Center the bands will mass and play the "Star-Spangled Banner."

At the Auditorium in the evening there will be a concert, beginning at 9 o'clock, by the largest orchestra ever assembled in California, and in turn directed by Herman Heller, Gino Severi and Ulderico Marcelli. Preceding and following the concert, which will be brief, there will be informal dancing to the music of a fifty-piece military band.

Tickets are going with a rush for the big event and the relief fund of the organization will be handsomely augmented.

#### AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

San Francisco, Cal., October 11, 1921.

To the Central Labor Councils and Local Unions of California—Greeting:

The twenty-second annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, which met at San Jose during the past week, unanimously adopted a resolution pledging moral and financial support to the striking oil workers of California.

The oil workers are making a splendid struggle for fundamental justice, involving the right of collective bargaining and the principle of conciliation.

Funds are needed to "carry on" and feed the men, women and children involved.

Send all contributions to Paul Scharrenberg, 525 Market street, San Francisco.

Fraternally,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CALIFORNIA  
STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Seth R. Brown, President; Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary-Treasurer.

#### AN ESSAY CONTEST.

To instill in the minds of the coming generation a love for the nation's history and institutions, the California Society, Sons of the American Revolution, has announced an essay contest for high school students. Pupils at every one of the 342 high schools in the State have been invited to compete. The subject of the essay is "The Origin of the Ideas in the Declaration of Independence as Written by Jefferson."

Prizes of twenty-five, fifteen and ten dollars will be awarded the winners. The essays must be from nine to eleven hundred words in length and the contest is to be so conducted by Secretary T. Perkins of the society that the judges will not know the names of the contestants until their decision has been rendered. The contest closes March 1, 1922. The judges are Dr. Rawlings Cadwallader of the United States Public Health Service, Attorney W. H. Jordan of San Francisco, and Lyman E. Stoddard of Alamo. Last year's winners were Robert Kechane of Imperial, Minnie Pittillo of Covina, and Willis Bayse of Selma.

#### KRUPP'S BUSIER THAN EVER.

Employing 18,000 more laborers than in the pre-war period, the big Krupp plants of Germany are manufacturing steel products ranging from locomotives to motion picture apparatus, says a special report to the Department of Commerce recently from William T. Dougherty, American trade representative.

Relieved of the job of supplying Germany with war material, a task which took 20 per cent of the capacity of the Krupp plants during peace times, the organization, Dougherty said, has turned from mass to refined production and is making rapid progress in the manufacture of commodities never before attempted.

At what was formerly the big gun plant at Essen, the manufacture of railroad equipment has reached the point where the factory is turning out one locomotive, and a train of eight fifteen-ton cars every working day. At the plants at Einhausen, Annen and Madgeburg-Puckau, automobiles, fire apparatus, street cleaning apparatus, stationary steam engines, Deisel motors, cash registers, farm machinery, and machinery for the textile, paper, cement, rubber and earthenware industries are being manufactured in addition to the usual run of iron and steel products.

The fifth big Krupp plant, the ship-yard at Keil-Gaardon is working wholly on passenger and cargo ships, and river barges, whereas before the war most of its energies were given over to the construction of navy craft. The yard is equipped with eight ways and it is said to have the capacity of about 100,000 tons.

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**OIL WORKERS' STRIKE.**

By Wallace Watson.

Editor Union Labor Journal, Bakersfield.

We are now in the sixth week of the oil workers' strike, and while every member of the oil workers' organization is wondering what will transpire next, there is practically no let up in the zeal and intensity of the men who are out in the big fight.

On Thursday of last week I made a trip to Coalinga which is the only oil field in Fresno County—being a part of the San Joaquin Valley oil fields.

The brethren here are having the biggest "frame-up" and in fact so far the only "frame-up" of any magnitude. As the oil workers here form but a small part of that particular county (Fresno), the sheriff and district attorney can valiantly go to the bat, and fear but little from the loss of votes. Provided, of course, that the balance of union labor in the county of Fresno will lay down and support these gentlemen when they run at next election. A thing most unlikely.

On my visit to Coalinga I found that on the Monday evening previous a clever trap had been set, into which the patrols at a certain post had unconsciously and honestly fallen.

The story is this: The sheriff had arrived in Coalinga on Monday afternoon. This fact was known to the oil workers in general and the patrol in particular. One thing also known to the oil workers—so Rev. Fred W. Jackson, pastor of the Christian Church in that city, also an oil worker—pointed out to me, that the sheriff had made it known that so long as law was observed and quiet prevailed he was not going to send in any armed deputies.

But it appears that on this particular afternoon he wired into Fresno for five armed deputies to come out at once. The deputies left Fresno for Coalinga soon after in a private automobile and passed the patrol outpost. Seeing five armed men in a car the patrols stopped the deputies and asked their business. They were informed—were the patrols—that they were deputies. Knowing the sheriff's promise the patrols requested them to wait while they phoned in. The response to the phone call was the arrival of the sheriff himself in an Associated Oil Company's automobile—the ownership revealing the side on which the sheriff stood.

The sheriff's response to the phone call was to take the names of the eight patrols and the placing of five of their number under arrest and the despatching of them in the Associated Oil Company's car to Fresno jail rather than their own home jail. The other three patrols were arrested later so soon as another automobile could be secured, and charged with impeding the progress of "regularly constituted law."

So far the eight men are each bound over on two counts, in \$3000 bonds on each count, making a total bonding of \$48,000 for the eight men, or \$96,000 property bonds. This excessive bonding of men who phoned in to inquire if the sheriff's word was good, after he had given what was believed to be a substantial promise, and the presence of an oil company's automobile gives a good indication of the partial administration of the law.

I had with these Coalinga workers an excellent time. I found them as earnest as on my previous trip some ten days before. They are as willing to observe the law and keep within its close confines as any body of citizens could be. They are registered voters and several of them property owners, and only the clever plans of their adversaries can succeed in getting them to commit a technical breach of the law.

I found that the most aggravating circumstances prevailed. One company had a great searchlight in one of its derricks. This is employed to flood with light the homes of the men who live among the leases. The privacy and

sanctity of the American home is invaded in this fashion. Men as they walk to and from their homes are thus "lighted up" and shots fired at them during the flood light business. Every conceivable effort in perfect devilry is employed to cause men to riot.

In the face of these tantalizing efforts, those who are leading the strike are urging the divine precept to the non-resistance of evil. Human nature is naturally opposed to this and the wonder of a movement which numbers nearly 7000 strikers is that so little resistance is offered. That resistance can be numbered up as probably not more than three instances.

So I found the men and women—we must include the women—performing their real work. The attacks of the oil operators in the way named, as also the vile and unfounded slanders of the press, have not destroyed the morale of the strikers. On the contrary, they are more determined to continue the fight.

From Coalinga I went to Lost Hills. To visit one place is in fact to visit them all. I am impressed as any thoughtful man would be with the fact that the oil workers are steadfast. A young organization that union labor within the space of six years has reduced in working hours from twelve to eight and raised in wages from \$2.50 to \$6.00. So young a movement cannot forget what unionism has accomplished, and is justly bound to protect and defend the source of its good.

It is a pleasing feature of the strike that not only the Building Trades Council and Central Labor Council have indorsed the strike, but individual unions. These latter have voted an assessment and many of them have paid the first month's assessment in advance.

**COME ON SQUIRRELS!**

By Floyd B. Scott.

"Why is a nut comedian?" was asked Jack Rose, the comedian appearing at the Orpheum next week.

"Why does a straw hat break?" was the answer. "You might have asked me," said Mr. Rose. "Why is a nut comedian like a man dying?" You know that answer don't you?"

"No," promptly retorted the interviewer. "Why?"

"No other alternative."

Trying to interview Jack Rose is like trying to sell an insurance policy to a deaf man. When you start to ask him a question, he asks you one while you are talking. If you ask him if he thinks it will rain today, he answers by asking you if you like alligator pears.

If there ever was a "nut,"—a genuine of the species that doesn't try to be funny and is,—that appellation belongs to Jack Rose.

If you are a sufferer from nerves, get out of his way when you see him coming down the street for he is just as liable to scream:

"Watch out! That electric sign is falling off the building." and he will start running in another direction.

If you are a grouch, or just happen to have one, and defy the world to make you laugh, by all means see this young fellow in the theatre. You couldn't remain a grouch and be right with yourself once Jack Rose is on the stage.

If there ever was a dynamo of energy and pep and an entertainer of highest qualities, it is he. He takes a fall on the stage like the average person takes a step.

He never tires himself or his audience. He is a singing comedian of a distinct type and his numbers are as original as their exponent.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

**CROOKED RAILROAD EXPOSED.**

Federal Judge Wade has sentenced the general manager of the Muscatine, Burlington & Southern Railroad to one year in jail. The railroad official pleaded guilty to making false entries on car repair cards. The railroad company was fined \$3000. Attorneys for the road say they will carry the case to the United States Supreme Court, if necessary.

Attorneys for the Interstate Commerce Commission showed that in 1919 the railroad charged \$30,000 to other railroads for car repairs, when the actual value of these repairs did not exceed \$1200.

It is estimated that through these false charges the accused railroad obtained nearly \$50,000 during the past six years.

**COOPERS.**

Coopers' Union has elected Robert F. Gough delegate to the Labor Council, vice I. P. Beban.

## EUREKA STOVES SINCE 1858

UNION MADE AND MADE WELL

**J. J. McFARLANE**

SUCCESSOR TO

**W. W. MONTAGUE & CO.****1636-46 Market Street**

Near Haight

**Hoyt's**  
THE DOUGHNUT KING

Fifth and Market  
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The Union Label Reliable Goods

**FRANK G. BEMIS**  
HIGH CLASS TAILOR

Give us a Trial. We know we can meet your requirements as to fit, price, goods and workmanship.

UPSTAIRS 714 MARKET STREET  
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**LACHMAN BROS.**  
Mission at 16th  
GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE

This is a workingman's store—selling Furniture that will stand hard wear — at the Lowest Prices—on most liberal Credit terms

**WE ALLOW \$5.00**

for old stoves in exchange for New Union-Made Buck Stoves

**CAN'T BUST 'EM**  
OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

**ARGONAUT SHIRTS**



**DELEGATES REPORT.**

To the Officers and Members of San Francisco Labor Council.

Your delegates to the twenty-second annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, which was held at San Jose, Cal., October 3 to 7, inclusive, hereby respectfully report as follows.

After a parade of the delegates through the principal streets of the city the convention was called to order at 10:45 o'clock by I. Inostroza, president, Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County. After a brief address of welcome he presented Walter G. Mathewson, who, as Master of Ceremonies, gave a short address of welcome to the delegates present.

Mr. Archie Bowden, city attorney of San Jose, on behalf of City Manager Goodwin, presented the delegates assembled with the key to the city.

Dr. A. E. Osborne, State Senator from Santa Clara County, the next speaker, welcomed the assemblage in a manner that showed his friendship for the rights of organized labor, and called attention to his record at Sacramento in proof of his attitude on the side of the man who works.

Grant R. Bennett, counselor of the trades unions of San Jose, delivered an eloquent address, interspersed with kindly advice and well put approbation for the aims and aspirations of those affiliated with the State Federation of Labor.

Roscoe B. Wyatt, manager of the Chamber of Commerce of San Jose, assured those present that theirs was not a Chamber of Commerce whose activities centered in the injection of itself into every labor dispute, but one that devoted its energies to the upbuilding of its local community as its name implies.

Warren B. Reilly, president of the local Merchants' Association, and R. V. Garrod, county president of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, also voiced words of welcome.

President Murphy, replying to the addresses of welcome, thanked the speakers for their words of welcome and their interest in the welfare of the delegates, and in his usual able manner brought to the attention of the assemblage the importance of the problems that would be laid before them for solution.

The reports of the executive officers and organizers showed that during the past year the organized labor movement of California has been through many severe battles but notwithstanding all onslaughts the membership of the Federation is still in excess of 100,000.

In Los Angeles, where the opposition of organized labor has always been strong, the unions have actually gained a material increase in membership during the past year.

The Federation's finances were shown to be in a healthy condition. The total receipts for the year were \$12,455.39. The total disbursements amounted to \$12,131.38. The balance on hand at the close of the fiscal year was \$8,695.61.

The convention went on record in no uncertain language against any modification of the Chinese Exclusion Act or other Immigration Laws which would enable the Hawaiian Sugar Planters to hold imported labor in bondage.

The convention concurred in the Executive Council's recommendation authorizing the President of the Federation to appoint a Committee on Education which is to serve throughout the year subsidiary to the Executive Council.

The non-partisan legislative policy of the Federation was reindorsed and California trade unionists were urged, more than ever, to look up the record of candidates for the next Legislature, and in selecting candidates from their respective districts to be guided by actual performances rather than by vague promises.

The unemployment situation was discussed at some length and attention was called to the constructive work of the Federation in championing

the Broughton Act (enacted at the last session of the Legislature) whereby certain departments of the State Government are entrusted with arranging for a maximum of public employment during periods of extraordinary unemployment. These departments are now doing everything possible to comply with the provisions of the Broughton Act.

**Revised Farmer-Labor Platform Endorsed.**

The Convention endorsed the revised Economic and Political Platform of the California Union of Producers and Consumers.

By way of explanation it should be said that the Sacramento convention of the California State Federation of Labor formally initiated a get-together movement of Organized Labor with the Organized Farmers and the Co-operative Societies of the State and authorized a committee to meet with the Farmers and Co-operators and, if possible, unite upon a common platform on legislative and economic issues. As a result, the Union of Producers and Consumers was organized and thus the beginning has been made in creating good-will and confidence between tillers of the soil and the workers in industry.

**Notable Speakers at the Convention.**

Several notable addresses were made to the convention by men who were not regular delegates but especially qualified to present certain subjects. Among these were:

Elwood Mead, Chairman of the State Land Settlement Board.

Will J. French, Chairman Industrial Accident Commission of California.

Hon. John I. Nolan, Representative in Congress from the Fifth California District.

Fred Millard of the California Division of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America.

M. G. Boyce of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

**Summary of Resolutions Acted Upon.**

A total of 54 resolutions dealing with many subjects and matters were introduced and acted upon by the convention. Among these were the following, which should be noted:

Endorsing the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the State of California relating to Water and Power Development.

Endorsing world disarmament and insisting

that open sessions be held at the forthcoming disarmament conference at Washington.

Directing the Executive Council to call upon District Attorney Matthew Brady of San Francisco to immediately carry out his publicly-made promise to assemble all of the new facts revealed in the Mooney case and submit same to the Governor of the State, to the end that the Governor may be brought to an appreciation of this miscarriage of justice.

Requesting Congress to stop the constant influx of Mexican labor.

Pledging moral and financial support to the striking oil workers.

Instructing the Legislative Committee to work for an enforceable law providing for one day's rest in seven.

Urging upon all California trade unionists to take a greater interest in the Union Labor, card

Be sure that the Meat Market where you buy meats displays this card:

**MEATS** SOLD IN THIS  
Market **ARE** **GUARANTEED not**  
TO BE FROM  
**Chinese Butchers**

**BUTCHERS' ANTI-CHINESE LEAGUE**  
M. S. MAXWELL, Secretary, BUTCHERS' UNION, Local 115

3 Stores

GET YOUR  
"KELLY"

3 Stores

at  
**The Kelly Shops**  
**Men's Hats**

UNION MADE

96 THIRD STREET  
2670 MISSION STREET  
3051 SIXTEENTH STREET

"Factory to Wearer"

— YOU —  
**NEED A NEW SHIRT, NECKTIE,  
AND SOME NEW UNDERWEAR**

You can buy a complete outfit bearing the  
Union Label from

**Eagleson & Co.**  
MANUFACTURERS  
1118 Market St., opp. 7th St.  
SAN FRANCISCO  
LOS ANGELES SACRAMENTO



and button; also recommending to each local union that it set aside ten minutes at each meeting for the discussion of union label affairs; and finally, recommending that special efforts be made to organize Label Leagues in communities throughout the State.

A resolution favoring the establishment of a Union Labor Bank with headquarters in San Francisco was referred to the Executive Council for further consideration.

Two resolutions favoring the universal union label failed to receive the endorsement of the convention.

A proposed amendment to the State Constitution was approved whereby it will be made obligatory upon the part of any manufacturer or producer or dealer in any article of commerce to sell to any prospective purchaser who is able and willing to pay the prevailing market price for said article of commerce.

At the request of delegates from the Federal Employees' Unions the Sterling-Lehlbach Reclassification Bill, now pending in Congress, was endorsed; also the Nolan Minimum Wage Bill; also H. R. 6433, a civil service employees' retirement bill.

The many complaints charging unfair competition by students of State Educational Institutions with various groups of organized workers caused the introduction of a resolution and the Executive Council was directed to look about for a possible remedy.

Recent drastic wage cuts at the Mare Island Navy Yard, without granting a hearing to the workers affected, were branded as unfair and unjust, and the California delegation in Congress were petitioned to obtain a hearing for these workers.

State and National authorities of hospitals and insane asylums were requested to institute regulations whereby parents or guardians of ex-service men confined in hospitals, insane asylums, etc., may be notified monthly of the progress and the condition of their wards.

Two resolutions dealing with the so-called "Rank and File" movement and urging haste in adopting industrial unionism were discussed at some length and defeated by overwhelming majorities. One of the introducers of these proposals repudiated his own resolution and the consensus of opinion of the great majority of delegates was that the American trade union movement (the American Federation of Labor and its State Branches) has within it the necessary machinery for the practical expression of the industrial union ideal as rapidly as the worker's life and needs allow of its developments.

The printers' valiant and nearly successful battle for the 44-hour week was again indorsed.

At the instance of the Postal Employees' H. R. 8329 and 8330, known as the Gorman bills, relating to working hours and payment for overtime, were endorsed; also H. R. 104, known as the Madden bill, relating to hearings in cases of dismissal or demotion; also H. R. 6433, known as the Maloney bill, relating to retirement on pension.

Postmaster-General Hayes was commended because he has outlined for the employees of his Department a humane and progressive system, seeking to improve working conditions and encouraging a spirit of co-ordination beneficial to the employees and conducive to the betterment of the Post Office Department.

Pending attacks upon the La Follette Seamen's Act were dealt with in a resolution introduced by the Seamen's delegation. The convention by unanimous vote called upon the California delegation in Congress to oppose all reactionary amendments to the Act in question.

President Harding was urged to grant a pardon to Eugene V. Debs and to proclaim a general amnesty for all political prisoners now confined in the penitentiaries of this country.

Ireland's struggle for freedom was unequivocally

endorsed and a message was ordered sent to Emmon De Valera congratulating him on his "masterly strategy."

The Penrose bill (S. 2135) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury "to refund or convert, and to extend the time of payment of the principal or the interest or both, of any obligation now owing to the United States of America," was opposed.

The work of the Near East Relief Corporation was endorsed.

Several resolutions relating to educational matters were approved and referred to the newly-created Committee on Education for practical solution.

The constitution of the Federation was amended so that delegates from Central Labor Councils may also represent the union of their craft.

The constitution was further amended by making the Secretary-Treasurer a full time officer of the Federation and fixing his salary at \$300 per month.

A resolution in appreciation of retiring President Daniel C. Murphy was unanimously adopted and an engrossed copy ordered presented to Brother Murphy. In addition the retiring President received a gold watch as a personal appreciation from the delegates.

#### Election of Officers.

Seth R. Brown, president of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174, was elected President.

James E. Hopkins of Teamsters' Union No. 85 of San Francisco, was elected delegate to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held in Cincinnati next June.

All other officers, who did not voluntarily retire, were re-elected for another term. For the third time in the history of the Federation the California Garment Workers were honored by having one of their delegates elected as vice-president. The lady's name is Elma F. Smith of Napa.

Long Beach was chosen as the next convention city.

During our stay at San Jose we were splendidly entertained by the trade unionists and citizens. Altogether, except in one single debate, the work of the convention was carried on in a fraternal and harmonious spirit.

Fraternally,  
J. J. McTIERNAN,  
PAUL SCHARRENBURG.

#### FIRST CHOICE

## FRANK C. TRACEY



### FOR SUPERVISOR

Regular Union Labor Party Nominee

PROGRESSIVE      LOYAL      FAIR



## OVERALLS AND WORK CLOTHES

Give you your money's worth in value, in comfort and convenience. Ask your dealer for them. The genuine bear the label shown here.

**NEUSTADTER BROTHERS**  
San Francisco      Portland



ELECT  
**McGREGOR**  
SUPERVISOR



RE-ELECT  
**FRED L. HILMER**  
(Incumbent)  
SUPERVISOR



# Labor Clarion

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1921.

Boost your city, boost your friend,  
Boost the lodge that you attend.  
Boost the street on which you're dwelling,  
Boost the goods that you are selling.  
Boost the people 'round about you,  
They can't get along without you;  
But success will quicker find them,  
If they know that you're behind them.  
Boost for every forward movement,  
Boost for every new improvement,  
Boost the man for whom you labor,  
Boost the stranger and the neighbor.  
Cease to be a chronic knocker,  
Cease to be a progress blocker,  
If you'd make your city better  
Boost it to the final letter.

Strive as they may to avoid responsibility for the prevailing depression in the industrial world the financial interests cannot shift the guilt to the shoulders of labor. They know, and the people quite generally know, that commerce and industry are paralyzed by the greed and incompetency of the manipulators of finance. They want to continue their abnormal profits on the one hand and on the other lack the ability to work out a scheme of things that will enable impoverished Europe to purchase our surplus products. Their conduct is governed by greed, fear and incompetency and they must accept the responsibility.

In speaking of the American Plan advocates an exchange says: "They had to lie to live." That statement contains the exact facts. If the American people were to know just what the American plan contemplates in the industrial life of the United States they would crush it out of existence without ceremony. The plan stands for antagonism on the part of the workers because it means the establishment of autocracy on the part of employers. Modern industry cannot for long be conducted successfully upon that basis because the workers are becoming daily more alive to the fact that they are the mainspring of industry and that without them there can be no activity whatever. There are still some workers who are ignorant enough to be duped by employers into fighting their fellows, but they are constantly growing fewer in number, so few and so incompetent as to be of little use in modern industrial life in this country.

## Salaries Up--Wages Down

The big financial interests of the country surely must believe the workers are a gullible lot of people. In fact some of them do not feel that the workers are people at all. They believe them to be mere animals incapable of reasoning or drawing deductions from their surroundings. Were it not for these patent facts they would not attempt to deceive the workers by the crude instrumentalities they are at present making use of as persuaders. In one breath they shout that wages in all lines must come down. With the next breath they turn completely around and raise their own salaries. And the workers are expected to be so mentally dull, so destitute of observation, as to be unable to see the inconsistency between the professions and the conduct of these financial marvels.

The great oil corporations in California one day declare millions in dividends on small investments—these dividends amounting, in some instances, to more than the total amount of the investment and their annual payroll combined—and the next day announce a cut in wages for their employees. And when the workers indicate that they feel aggrieved at the conduct of the employers in treating them so unfairly the big financial manipulators pretend surprise and a sardonic scowl overspreads their flabby visages. Such action is expected to intimidate the poor dupes and convince the workers that no detailed explanation is in order because they would not be able to understand the intricate and highly perplexing problems of finance involved in reaching such conclusions. It is enough for the workers to know that the employers know precisely what they are doing and why they are doing it.

An editorial in a daily newspaper in this city a few days ago said, in discussing reapportionment under the new census, that Congressmen and Senators were preparing to increase their salaries to such an extent as to add about half a billion dollars to annual Government expenditures, and that, therefore, it was unlikely they would vote to increase the membership of the House of Representatives. Yet some of these Senators and Congressmen are the bitterest critics of the organized workers who refuse to permit their meager pay to be slashed to pieces by greedy employers who decline to yield up any of their abnormal profits as a sacrifice toward getting back to normalcy.

While the Government swells the deafening chorus for wage reductions, there is no censure against the Federal Reserve Bank of New York—maintained and controlled by the Government—for its salary increase of nearly 300 per cent to twenty-one officials.

The figures were prepared by John Skelton Williams, former comptroller of the currency, and were used by Senator Heflin, of Alabama, in reply to Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, who disapproved "high" wages.

The figures show that twenty-one persons connected with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York were formerly paid a total of \$121,800 a year. They are now paid a total of \$349,000 a year.

Formerly the average for each of these persons was \$5800 a year, but the average is now \$11,800 a year.

Some of the increases are: Benjamin Strong, from \$30,000 to \$50,000; Pierre Jay, from \$16,000 to \$30,000; J. H. Case, from \$20,000 to \$30,000; E. R. Kenzel, from \$4000 to \$25,000; L. F. Sailer, from \$7000 to \$25,000; G. L. Harrison, from \$4000 to \$22,000; L. H. Hendricks, from \$6000 to \$18,000; Shepard Morgan, from \$5000 to \$15,000.

"The next time one of you Senators feel called on to get up here and lambast labor," said Senator Heflin, "I suggest that you clean up the high salary scandal of the Reserve Bank in New York."

The Associated Press gave wide circulation to the slanderous remarks of Senator Nelson and its membership gleefully published them in detail. But what a difference when Senator Heflin presented the other side of the picture! Some of the dailies published a few lines in secluded corners of their pages and made no editorial comment whatever, while others absolutely excluded any mention of the address of the Alabama Senator.

Truly the toiling millions of our country are patient and tranquil under all circumstances or they would become sufficiently aroused to go to the polls and elect public officials who would so carry on this Government as to bring about some degree of fairness, at least in official circles.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The United States Supreme Court has ruled that the Federal employees' liability act applies to employees of interstate railroads while engaged in switching cars. The wife of a Buffalo switchman sued the Lehigh Valley Railroad for \$20,000 damages because of the death of the employee. The railroad held that the switchman was engaged in moving freight which did not enter interstate commerce.

"Potatoes have become one of the important sources of food," stated Dean Hunt at the Potato Growers' conference held at the College of Agriculture of the University of California. "They have made possible a density of population, perhaps three times as great as was formerly possible. Indeed, since their introduction into Europe, the population has increased in number more than six times. In the five years preceding the war the average European yield per acre of bread grain, wheat and rye, was 815 pounds; of potatoes, 9000 pounds. It is only during the last two centuries that potatoes have been grown extensively in Europe. Now, Europe produces ten times as many potatoes as North and South America combined. The potato with other American plants furnished the material foundation for the Renaissance. It has been one of the most important revolutionary forces in the world. It deserves your best endeavor."

The fact that the workers of Soviet Russia toil eighty hours per week for a stipend of \$6.25 per week is glorious news for the revolutionaries in this country. It is their theory that the greater the amount of misery produced in the United States the more likely are the people to turn to radicalism for relief, and though most of the reds are not honest enough to admit their belief in such a doctrine, now and then one of them lets the cat out of the bag. The more the American workers learn about Soviet Russia the less is their desire to have anything to do with communism. In theory it is rather beautiful, but its practical application in Russia is demonstrating to the world that it is not workable, something that really intelligent human beings have known all along. The reds, however, are so gullible that they can be fooled time after time by the same scheme. Experience is no teacher for them.

A labor exchange says: "Market quotations on Liberty and Victory bonds show a marked improvement. This will be cheering news to the workers who bought these Government notes with perfectly good dollars and then were compelled to sell at 85 or thereabouts. The wealthy speculator and investor now skims the cream. In getting mad about this state of affairs the average citizen should always remember that depreciated bonds were possible only because of the refusal of Congress to make them legal tender. That failure was indorsed by a seven million majority at the last election. This fact will, perhaps, temper your indignation and iron out your pique at the loss you and your fellows have sustained." The failure of Congress to make Liberty Bonds legal tender is a thing for which the people of the country, and particularly the working people, may be duly thankful. Had Liberty Bonds been made legal tender the cost of living would have risen so rapidly that the workers would have been much worse off than they are today, bad as their present condition is. The adding of many billions of dollars to the circulating medium at one fell swoop is not a thing to be lightly contemplated because its influence upon the lives of the people would be far-reaching.

## WIT AT RANDOM

"I wonder how many men will be made unhappy when I marry?"

"It all depends upon how many times you marry."—Kasper (Stockholm).

"You look tired!"

"Well, it's hard work carrying a hod of bricks up to the third story."

"Have you been doing it long?"

"No—I start tomorrow!" — Simplicissimus (Munich).

An honest landlord advertises, "Moderate Apartment at Modern Rent."—Arkansas Gazette.

Sambo—Looky heah, big boy, don' yo-all mess wid me, 'cause Ah's hard! Las' week Ah falls on a buzz saw an' Ah busts it—com-plete-ly."

Rambo—"Call dat hard? Listen, man, Ah scratches de bath tub."—The American Legion Weekly.

After Mr. Brown had raked his yard he took the accumulated rubbish into the street to burn. A number of neighbors' children came flocking about the bonfire, among them a little girl whom Mr. Brown did not remember having seen before. Wishing, with his usual kindness, to make the stranger feel at ease, he beamed upon her and said, heartily:

"Hello! Isn't this a new face?"

A deep red suffused her freckles. "No," she stammered, "it ain't new. It's just been washed."—Harper's Magazine.

"Does your son profit by your example?"

"Thunder, no! Why, he wants to get married."—New York Herald.

New Office Boy—A man called here to thrash you a few minutes ago.

Editor—What did you say to him?

New Office Boy—I told him I was sorry you weren't in.—Chicago Herald and Examiner.

A Washington man, while visiting a friend's place in Virginia, became much interested in his experiments in fruit culture. One day the visitor was making the rounds of the place, being in charge of the friend's young daughter of 10, who acted as guide.

"This tree seems to be loaded with apples," observed the Washingtonian, indicating a particularly fine specimen.

"Yes, sir," assented the little girl; "father says this is a good year for apples."

"I am glad to hear that," said the visitor. "Are all of your trees as full of apples as this one?"

"No, sir," explained the girl, "only the apple trees."—The Interior.

She was a rather elderly woman of dusky hue of the kind who looks upon all members of the white race in a friendly, confidential way. And she was arrayed in deepest mourning from head to foot. Also the look upon her face was entirely in keeping with her melancholy array. It certainly seemed that she was dressed up within the last inch of her mournful feelings. But such, alas! was not the case. For finally she halted before the counter she was seeking—the underwear counter. And this is the conversation that ensued:

"Honey," she addressed the young woman clerk, "is you got any black underwear?"

"No, auntie," replied the salesgirl, "but I have some very nice white ones. Won't they do?"

"No, honey," replied the woman, with just a touch of sorrow. "No, they don't do. When I mourns, I mourns clean down to de skin."—El Paso Times.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### THE UNDER DOG.

I know that this world—that the great big world—  
From the peasant up to the king,  
Has a different tale from the tale I tell,  
And a different song to sing.

But for me, and I care not a single fig  
If they say I am wrong or I'm right;  
I shall always go in for the weaker dog,  
The under dog in the fight.

I know that the world—that the great big world—  
Will never a moment stop  
To see which dog may be in fault,  
But will shout for the dog on top.

But for me—I shall never pause to ask  
Which dog may be in the right;  
For my heart will beat, while it beats at all,  
For the under dog in the fight.

Perchance what I've said were better not said,  
Or 'twere better I said it incog;  
But with heart and with glass filled chock to  
the brim,  
Here is luck to the bottom dog.

—Anon.

### TRUST'S HYPOCRISY SHOWN.

"So long as the steel companies persist in the employment of spies and 'under-cover men' to combat labor unions, all their professions of goodwill toward labor may be discounted 100 per cent," says the New York World.

"The spy is hired to defend industrial autocracy, to betray the interests of the workingmen and to stir up the sort of trouble with which it is easiest to deal.

"According to the supplementary report of the commission of inquiry of the interchurch movement, the spy system, which was an integral part of the managerial machinery of the steel corporation at the time of the strike in 1919, is still functioning, with no reduction in number and no change of attitude.

"There can be but one explanation for its continuance. The steel corporation wants not men but beasts of burden as employees.

"Every comparison of hours and wages among steel workers in the United States with conditions in the steel mills abroad tend to prove that the American workman has been given a raw deal. If there is ever another strike in the steel industry the public will know better where to place the blame."

### HOW ALLEN'S LAW WORKS.

This is how Governor Allen's 'can't strike' law operates, according to the Labor Bulletin, published in Kansas City, Kas.:

"Allen has been preaching all over the country about the success of his industrial court; said it had teeth in both jaws; one to crush labor and one to bring the corporations to time, but now the Wolff Packing Company has done the same thing that Howat did—defied the power of the industrial court. However, no one of the Wolff Packing Company is in jail and Howat is.

"The truth of the matter is that the industrial court was never expected to do anything to corporations except some big blowing for effect on the public. Its main object, aside from killing the unions of the State, especially the Miners' Union, was to give Allen a chance for publicity which they were certain would land him in the vice-president's chair."



## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The union met in regular session last Sunday, and, notwithstanding the beauty of the day and the lure of the beach, park, bay, golf links and baseball field, there was a goodly number of members in attendance. Besides the routine business, interesting reports of delegates to the twenty-second annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, held at San Jose, were presented. Two reports were given to the membership, the first, signed jointly by Delegates Cantrell and Mullen, and the second by Delegate Hopkins. Both documents were received and placed on file. The vacancy in the Labor Council delegation was filled by the election of Dilse Hopkins, vice Louis F. Compton, resigned. Charles A. Houck was elected to membership on the auditing committee, succeeding Daniel Shannon of the Chronicle chapel, who tendered his resignation.

The membership statement showed an enrollment of 1281 on October 15th. During the month cards were deposited by T. E. Daly, C. R. Hufman, Julia A. Morrissey, S. A. Ott, W. F. Ferguson, San Francisco; F. W. Baker, A. J. Esplin, W. L. Francis, A. W. Jorgensen, W. McWhinney, Oakland; R. H. Boone, M. J. Flynn, Bud Hill, H. C. Jillson, Beth Tepper, J. H. White, C. S. White, Sacramento; J. J. Burns, V. F. Hassmer, W. H. Seaberry, Mrs. W. H. Seaberry, G. Schnier, Los Angeles; E. P. McManus, S. A. Ranzoni, San Diego; L. H. Hendricks, Santa Barbara; P. E. Campbell, Bakersfield; H. G. Stahl, Fresno; E. M. Brast, W. W. Chapin, Modesto-Turlock; J. Heilman, J. B. Mackin, San Mateo; C. Crabtree, San Jose; J. J. Forbess, Reno; L. Kraft, Portland; C. W. Frantz, C. W. Mann, Seattle; S. A. Ott, Spokane; L. T. Kelly, Helena; J. C. Johnson, Detroit; J. A. Ryshavy, St. Paul; T. T. Sanders, Chicago; P. Franzone, New York; M. S. Dunning, San Antonio; G. T. Duncan, Calgary; C. C. Holtum, F. W. Panchot, I. T. U.; total, 46. The withdrawals were: L. V. Astrom, F. L. Antram, D. J. Bartholomew, W. F. Barney, W. R. Cook, L. F. Compton (honorable withdrawal), R. Cuthbert, E. C. Drews, G. T. Duncan, C. S. Dodge, T. C. Edson, C. W. Frantz, G. A. Glieman, A. Guadnola, F. W. Grimmett, C. A. Gerard, H. W. Herring, C. R. Hufman, W. Harrison, C. C. Holtum, J. C. Johnson, E. R. Kline, J. W. Knapp, Jeanette E. Lashway, D. J. Manzer (honorable withdrawal), L. N. Morris, Julia A. Morrissey, W. A. Montgomery, F. J. Meyers (honorable withdrawal), E. P. McManus, W. McWhiney, A. G. Neilson, S. A. Ott, W. M. Phelps, T. B. Quinn, N. T. Richards, E. C. Sumpf, W. Scott, S. G. Trimble, R. H. Van Schaick (honorable withdrawal), F. B. Williams, C. C. Wright, E. V. Weller (honorable withdrawal); total, 43. Propositions for membership were received from George H. Dahmke

and George McLaren, both of whom are now apprentice members. J. G. Wullschleger (journeyman) and Paul R. Allen, Thomas E. Griffin and William C. Clement (apprentices) were initiated. Applications of two veteran members of the union for the old age pension were approved. After a spirited discussion of various methods of promoting the demand for the union label, card and button, the meeting adjourned at 3:45 p. m.

The Progressive Club of San Francisco Typographical Union will hold a meeting in Federation Hall, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, Sunday, October 23d, at 2 o'clock p. m. The doors of the hall will remain wide open throughout the session of the club, and all members of the union are cordially invited to attend.

The death of Jennie E. Taylor, beloved wife of George L. Taylor, a veteran member of San Francisco Typographical Union, occurred last Friday in a San Francisco hospital. Mrs. Taylor was the mother of Charles C. Taylor and the late Aubrey B. and Fred G. Taylor, who was also a member of No. 21. The departed wife of Brother Taylor, a native of St. Louis, was 77 years 9 months and 28 days of age, and their married state had extended over a period of more than fifty-three years. Mrs. Taylor was a woman of noble character, and her uncountable acts of kindness endeared her to everyone with whom she came in contact. Announcement of her death came laden with sorrow, and the deepest sympathy of legions of friends is extended to the grief-stricken survivors. Mrs. Taylor's funeral was held last Monday morning from a local undertaking parlor, and her remains were laid to rest in Cypress Lawn Cemetery.

"Fighting Bob" Hunt of Fresno Union 144 was a San Francisco visitor this week. "Bob" wheezed in on one of the interurban stages, and accumulated a beautiful coat of tan during the journey. According to Hunt, the Raisin City union has a membership of 120, and all are getting enough work to keep them out of mischief. So far only two or three of the fighting One Hundred and Forty-four have wearied of paying the special I. T. U. ten per cent assessment. As they were "outside the business," their fall was not "heard 'round the world," "Bob" says. Hunt is pleased to report that his wife is recovering nicely from an operation she recently underwent to relieve a stomach ailment.

Ernest James Clarke, who has been battling 1000 per cent on the ad machines of the Call-Post for the last two years, compiling family histories and incidentally doing a little work for the membership committee of the union on the side, has returned from an outing in the Russian River region. Ernie's vacation was cut a little short, due to his interest in an important chess match that was being conducted through the medium of the telegraph. However, this didn't disturb Clarke's poise in the least, as he would rather play chess than "vacationize" any time.

Richard A. ("Dick") James, veteran member

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## CHILDREN'S ACCOUNT

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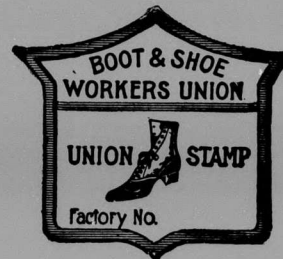


ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING  
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union Stamp for use under our

## Voluntary Arbitration Contract



OUR STAMP INSURES:

Peaceful Collective Bargaining  
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts  
Disputes Settled by Arbitration  
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship  
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Peace and Success to Workers and Employers  
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

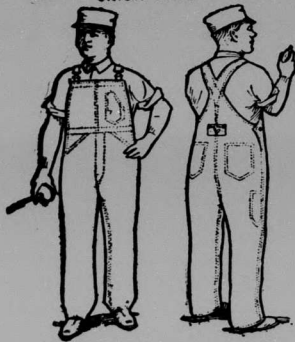
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246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Collis Lovely, General President  
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

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UNION MADE



Can't Bust 'Em Jumperalls, in extra heavy blue denim or khaki; all sizes, 34 to 48. Only \$2.98

Can't Bust 'Em Carpenter Overalls—Made of heavy white duck with patent nail pouch. Pair \$2.25

Can't Bust 'Em Extra Heavy Black Overalls, with or without bib. Only, per pair \$1.75

Can't Bust 'Em Cooks' and Bakers' Hickory Pants, pair \$1.25

Can't Bust 'Em Painters' White Bib Overalls and Jumpers—Special this week, per suit \$3.00

Boss of the Road White Waist Overalls. Per pair \$1.25

"Argonaut" Union Made Extra Heavy Khaki Outing Shirts—Reg. \$2.50 value. Special \$1.95

"Argonaut" O. D. Khaki Flannel Shirts; all sizes; military collar. Special \$4.75

"Argonaut" White Soisette Shirts—Made of registered soisette and all silk stitched. Regular \$3.50 value. Special \$2.39

Extra Heavy Hickory Shirts—Made with double yoke. Special \$89c

Men's Heavy Can't Bust 'Em Corduroy Pants—Every stitch guaranteed \$4.00

Can't Bust 'Em Kute Kut Play Suits for Boys—in blue denim or khaki. 95c

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of No. 21, paid a fraternal visit to the officers of the union and members of the secretary's chapel yesterday. James is more than 80 years old. Father time has been exceedingly kind to this venerable member, as may be evidenced by his lively chatter, the merry twinkle in his bright blue eyes and his springy step.

Telegraphic advice from Indianapolis is to the effect that First Vice-President Barrett of the International Typographical Union, who suffered an attack of pleurisy last week while addressing the Ohio Typographical Conference, is out of danger and well on the road to recovery.

The cost of living study being prepared by the economics department of the University of California has assumed new importance with the notice of a demand for reduced wages served on the union last week by the Newspaper Publishers' Association. Dr. Blum of the university reports good progress in the study thus far. During the last four weeks student visitors have called upon more than one hundred of the members of the union to obtain data relative to the cost of living. In making these calls it was found that some of the members have moved, and others were not at home. However, a large number of the schedules have been completed. This response on the part of the members of No. 21 and their families is most gratifying, especially as the information obtained has been so carefully and generously given. There seems to be a slight hesitation on the part of some of our members and their families about answering the questions. Men who have had a bad year, through sickness or unemployment, have refused to impart the desired information, fearing it would "reflect on the union." These are just the facts that are most desired by the university people. And they are of just as much if not more value to the committee that will be required to negotiate the wage scale, therefore every member of the union and every head of his family should try to co-operate with the university in the big job of compiling this data. It will be of inestimable value to the scale committee when the time comes for settling wage controversies. So give the callers from the university all the data they ask for. If you are unable truthfully to answer all of their questions, answer what you can and let it go at that. All answers will be held in sacred confidence, and no names will ever be used in connection with the compilation of this study. The work of the university has been given the official indorsement of San Francisco Typographical Union, and it is sincerely hoped that the members of the union will continue to make it easy for the students by unhesitatingly giving them all the information they are in quest of and letting them feel our real and earnest co-operation.

Leslie Scott, mechanical superintendent of the Honolulu Advertiser, who was mentioned in the Clarion about a month ago as having stopped here for a few days while en route East, in company with Mr. Crane, one of the proprietors of the Advertiser, on business and pleasure bent, has returned to San Francisco. Scott will sail for his island home next week. While East he visited nearly all the principal cities, and reports business in the printing industry considerably below normal. A new Duplex news press of twenty-four-page capacity has been purchased, and will be made a part of the Advertiser's mechanical equipment. While here Scott received information via cable to the effect that the bill which the plantation owners and operators were making such a strenuous effort to have passed by Congress to allow the importation of 50,000 Chinese coolies into Hawaii to labor on plantations there had, through the efforts of organized labor, been defeated, and that, because of the failure of Congress to act favorably on this measure, officials of firms, companies and corporations operating plantations had notified their

stockholders that dividend payments on stock would be deferred for four years. This, it is said, will have a depressing effect on all lines of business in the islands. Of course, the planters could, if they desired, be satisfied with fewer and less dividends, and pay better wages. If they would consent to this, no trouble would be experienced in obtaining any necessary help. Mr. Scott is an old cardholder in the International Typographical Union, and this is his first visit to the mainland in fourteen years.

H. J. Kirk and J. H. Hendricks drew their traveling cards last Wednesday and left on the steamer Maui for Honolulu, where they will be employed on the night side of the Advertiser, morning paper of the island metropolis. Mr. Kirk contemplates visiting Australia before his return to this country. Immediately upon boarding the Maui he purchased Irish, British and United States flags from the steward, with which he waved his friends farewell. Hendricks is a young "op" from Bisbee, Ariz. He deposited a Santa Barbara card with No. 21 last month. He didn't tarry long here—and he's still going. Bon voyage to both of them!

#### TO INTERVIEW CONGRESSMAN KAHN.

At the request of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, the officers of the San Francisco Labor Council this week will hold a conference with Congressman Julius Kahn in an effort to get him to oppose the bill pending in Congress which would permit the sugar planters of Hawaii to import under bond 50,000 Chinese coolies for a period of five years. So far, it is said, Congressman Kahn has favored the measure, according to Gompers.

At the same time the officers of the Labor Council will urge Kahn to endeavor to have white men substituted for Filipinos as seamen on United States transports.

#### COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

The new committee on legislation of the California State Federation of Labor, as announced by Secretary Paul Scharrenberg, is as follows: Seth R. Brown of Los Angeles, Roe H. Baker, J. J. Matheson and James E. Hopkins of San Francisco, Walter G. Mathewson of San Jose, William J. McQuillan of Sacramento, Elma F. Smith of Napa, Robert F. Murray of Oakland, Paul Scharrenberg of San Francisco.

#### ASPHALT WORKERS.

The Asphalt Workers' Union has complained to the Labor Council that eight of its members employed by the city of San Francisco have been laid off. Secretary John A. O'Connell of the Labor Council will confer with the Board of Public Works with a view to having these eight men given employment.

#### WAITERS.

Waiters' Union No. 30 of San Francisco has donated \$100 to the oil workers of California, who have been on strike for the past six weeks.

The Waiters' Union, according to Secretary Hugo Ernst, is in a prosperous condition, with very few members unemployed.

#### SAILORS.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific has donated \$100 to the miners on strike in the State of Washington.

The union has submitted to a referendum vote the proposal to close the Tacoma branch of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

#### LABEL SECTION.

The Label Section of the Labor Council is planning to give a dance in the auditorium of the Labor Temple on the night of November 26.

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SOCIAL DANCE

EVERY

SUNDAY NIGHT

Ladies 25c, Gents 50c

\$100.00 GIVEN AWAY AS  
DOOR AND SPOT  
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Godeau Funerals are a real saving to the bereaved family.

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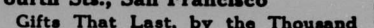
Telephone Market 711

Columbus Ave., S. F.



Assets	\$71,383,431.14
Deposits	67,792,431.14
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,591,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund	357,157.85

**2396 Mission Street      at Twentieth**





laid over in the absence of representatives from the Photographic Workers. The complaint of the Shoe Repairers' Union against the shop of Sachs was referred to the Secretary to bring about an adjustment. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Waiters—Still boycotting the White Lunches; business fair; donated \$100 to striking Oil Workers. Cracker Bakers—All members working; National Biscuit Company still unfair. Teamsters—Business fair; some employers trying to cut wages of men handling material for buildings; the National Industrial Association ruled that the men should not be cut. Asphalt Workers—Business dull; employment not encouraging. Bakers—Business fair; bread from Latin bakeries unfair; have negotiated agreement for \$3 per week reduction. Grocery Clerks—Keystone Creamery unfair. Cooks' Helpers—Griddle No. 2 still unfair.

**Label Section**—Requested a demand for the union label, card and button when making purchases; also that the Oil Workers have returned consignment of gloves not bearing the union label.

**Organizing Committee**—Reported favorably on the application for affiliation from the Newsboys' Union, and delegate seated.

**Receipts**—\$611.24. **Expenses**—\$179.88.

Adjourned at 9:55 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Boost the union label, card and button.

#### AUCTION OF STATE LAND SCRIP.

A public auction sale of State scrip will be held by Surveyor General W. S. Kingsbury at the State Capitol, Sacramento, Monday, November 7, 1921, at 10 a. m.

Scrip can be purchased only by citizens of the United States who are residents of the State of California and can be located on any vacant non-mineral unreserved United States Government land in California.

Homestead and desert land entrymen can relinquish their entries through the surveyor general's office and acquire title to the land by the purchase of scrip, provided the land is not withdrawn by the Federal Government for public purposes prior to the date the land is scripped. The applicant need not live on or improve the land.

State scrip is not transferrable.

Scrip is sold in forty-acre lots for cash, personal checks received, but no purchaser can buy more than 640 acres, and the surrender of the scrip is payment for an equal acreage of Government land.

At the last auction sale of State scrip the price received averaged \$6.97 per acre.

All money received from the sale of State scrip goes to the support of the public schools of the State.

For circular giving information concerning State scrip address the State Surveyor General, Sacramento.

#### PROTECTS UNIONIST.

Governor McCray of Indiana agrees with trade unionists that justice for miners in West Virginia is impossible at the present time. He has refused to grant a requisition for the return to West Virginia of David Robb, organizer of the United Mine Workers. In refusing to turn Robb over to thug government, the governor said that because of present conditions in West Virginia, he doubted whether Robb would receive a fair trial.

The governor said Robb was not a fugitive from justice, inasmuch as he had been deported from West Virginia by the State authorities.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

#### A LABOR SERMON.

Delegates who attended the American Federation of Labor Convention have been enthusiastic in their praise of a sermon delivered at the Cathedral in that city by the Rev. Father Hugh L. McMenamin. It is a powerful plea for justice for the worker, in favor of collective bargaining and in support of the union shop. It follows:

"Unless your justice abounds more than that of the Scribes and Pharisees, you shall not enter into the kingdom of Heaven."

Since time immemorial, dear brethren, these words, taken from the Gospel read in today's Mass, have been used in Catholic pulpits as a text to inculcate the virtue of justice. And by a pleasing coincidence, the Church presents this gospel and these words for our consideration in the midst of the deliberations of men gathered together from every part of our land, for the purpose of protecting the rights and obtaining a greater measure of justice for millions of their fellows.

To those, therefore, who find fault with the Church and with churchmen for what they call meddling in spheres that are foreign to our purpose, I point, first of all, to my text and quoting from no less authorities than Pope Pius the Tenth and Benedict the Fifteenth, I say to them, that the social question and the controversy connected therewith regarding the conditions and hours of labor, salaries or strikes, are not of a purely economic character, for although these problems arise in the material order, they are moral problems in their very essence and can be settled only by having recourse to the fundamental principles of justice and charity, as propounded by that divinely constituted teacher, the Catholic Church.

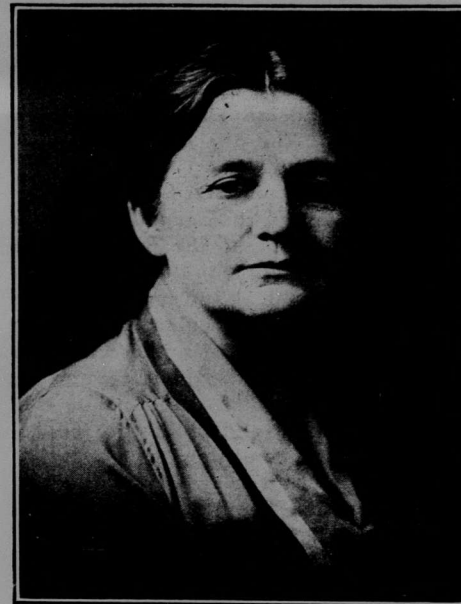
The Church or churchman, therefore, that does not take cognizance of or use the weight of it or his influence towards a just solution of these problems, is recreant to a sacred trust, and never was there greater need of the church and her mighty influence for the settlement of these problems than today.

The currents and undercurrents of the world were never moving more swiftly. Never was an age more electrified with new thought and new aspirations; never was greed more insolent, and never were the masses so awake to their own strength. Never did capital possess such far-reaching power, and never was labor so animated and aggressive.

Two great and antagonistic forces are at work in the world today. Broadly speaking, they may be called justice and truth on the one hand, injustice and falsehood on the other. Or, in a more practical sense, we may call it brotherhood against greed; liberty against despotism; equal rights against special privileges; democracy against aristocracy; God against Mammon.

These two forces under one form or other have battled through the ages. At times falsehood and injustice seem to triumph, but invariably truth and justice fought their way to victory. And that undoubtedly will be the outcome of the great industrial conflict which the world faces today. The last half-century saw the beginning of what might be called the age of big business in our country—an age of marvelous material progress; an age that saw our great country take the foremost place of power and influence in the ranks of nations; an age that saw individual fortunes grow to amounts that staggered the imagination, but an age that left the toiling millions, like that traveler in the Gospel, starved, bleeding and moaning by the wayside. For well nigh fifty years wealth and capital, politician and lawmaker, society and state gazed upon that moaning figure, then passed on unheeding. It remained for the poor themselves to be the good Samaritan, and through organized labor they have drawn near and are binding up his wounds, and before the

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present conflict ends they shall have placed him safely in the inn.

Although this conflict may not be, and, thank God, I believe it will not be, at least in our land, a conflict of arms, it will be none the less real for that, and whilst the battle rages you will find the Catholic Church taking her position between the masses and the classes, using all the force of her far-flung power and influence to save the nation from despotism on the one hand and anarchy on the other.

Let us not deceive ourselves. There are wrongs to be righted; wrongs that cry aloud to Heaven. For whilst it is true that the poor will be with us always, unavoidable conditions, the very inequalities of our physical and mental attainments, together with sickness, accident and death, will always give us the poor, still there is no excuse for an economic system which in our land of peace and plenty produces millions of well-nigh starving men, women and children. There is no valid excuse for the conditions of a system which enables the rich to grow richer, while the poor grow poorer; which enables the few to increase their wealth by thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, whilst those who sweat in blood to enable them to do so, have scarce a living wage.

It is towards the correction of such conditions that the church bends her efforts today and solicits the aid of each right-minded man. And she begs of you, gentlemen, that the conflict be so fought that man's inalienable right to the possession of property and the fruits of his labor may be safeguarded, and that it be so fought that the wage-slave shall be free. They will tell you to leave well enough alone, to cease your agitation, to cast aside discontent, but no—that is the province of the brute. Man, the child of God, the heir to Heaven, was born to strive. And discontent is noble when justice is our aim.

Too long have we been preaching the doctrine of resignation to labor. Too long have we been pointing to a home beyond the skies where poverty and privation will cease and justice be meted out to all. How ironical the solution that held out death as the only means to right the wrongs of the poor. There is nothing in the teaching of Christ, or in the economy of Christianity, to merit such a solution. And so, whilst the doctrine of resignation and bread temporarily to satisfy their hunger might have satisfied a race of slaves, it is vain and futile today. It is no longer a question of bread and butter only, a question of higher wages, but a question of fundamental principles. No longer can employers hope to satisfy their former slaves by the building of a few clubrooms and medical dispensaries. Justice, not charity, is our aim.

Men are going to demand the rights of men. Not much longer will they submit to be placed on the level of raw material and pieces of machinery. Not much longer will women be handed over to the merciless prey of capitalists—to be engaged in occupations which rob them of the very purpose of their existence—motherhood. Not much longer will capitalists traffic in the sweat and blood of children, robbing them of their God-given right to an education. Why brethren, millions of people in this land of ours never have and never will realize the essential conditions for human development. Huddled in houses that are poorly built and poorly equipped, whole families occupying the same sleeping apartment; fathers, mothers, children slaving in factories, stores and sweat-shops, and the combined salaries scarcely sufficient to keep the wolf from the door, unable to save a dollar, with the specter of unemployment ever staring them in the face.

What is there in the nature of things to make such a condition necessary? Nothing. The goods of this world are more than sufficient to supply the needs of all. On every side fortunes

are being acquired and heaped up for individuals in amounts so great that it is quite impossible for the possessor either to control its acquisition or its outlay. Such conditions are unnatural and abnormal and must be corrected.

Before speaking of the remedies let us inquire into the cause of the present unequal and unjust distribution of wealth. St. Paul did not hesitate to say, "The desire for money is the root of all evil." If it were true in his day, how much more so today? Our blessed Savior says, "We cannot serve two masters." "We cannot serve God and Mammon." It is this unholy greed, this passionate desire for gain, which makes the laborer of today the capitalist of tomorrow, and there are those among your number, gentlemen, I doubt not, who, were they to become the possessor of a million today, would join the ranks of capital tomorrow to crush the cause of labor. Never before did this passionate greed for gain so clutch the hearts of men with its relentless, soul-killing grasp. Wars might rage, brave-souled men might give their lives in holy sacrifice for a wondrous cause, pestilence might stalk abroad, leaving suffering and death in its cruel path, but the gold-ridden worshipers of Mammon, the profiteers stand with open maw, like beasts of prey, waiting for their victims. So that it came to pass that during the very period of the war, when millions were making sacrifices on the holy altar of liberty, thirty thousand names were added to the list of American millionaires.

It is this unholy greed that has created the monopolies and trusts that have well-nigh killed competition and robbed labor of its freedom. To this same greed is naturally traced very other abuse and injustice in the industrial world—long hours, low wages, sweat-shops, child and women labor and the like. And from this greed and the opportunities it gave the wealthy has grown that other evil, the lavish expenditure of wealth upon extravagant and useless luxuries. Whole armies of human beings are kept slaving night and day to satisfy this inordinate and sinful craving. I say sinful, for no man is entitled to a luxury that deprives another of a necessity. Drawn to the industrial centers, this army of toilers spend their time in shop or factory for the exclusive benefit of those who idle away a useless existence in perfumed parlor or drawing-room. And all the while the goodly acres which they might have cultivated remaining unproductive. And as a consequence the very necessities of life sell at forbidden prices.

Luxuries are only permissible when all have been supplied with necessities. Why, therefore, should armies of men, women and children be occupied in creating luxuries for the idle rich when they might be creating food and clothing for the starving, struggling poor? Such are the causes.

Before hinting at a remedy let me briefly tell you the story of a boy:

Back in a coal-mining town of Pennsylvania many years ago a little boy of ten years was playing with his fellows one afternoon with heart glad and untroubled. To him in the midst of his play came a messenger to tell him that he was wanted at home. His father had been seriously hurt in the mines and his mother needed him. With a sob in his throat and fear gripping his heart, he sped as fast as his little feet would carry him to find upon his arrival kind-hearted neighbors bending over the prostrate figure of his swooning mother, while other hands carried his father into the house and there laid him on a bed from which he did not move for eighteen months.

By the accident to his father the little boy was compelled to become a wage earner in order to add to the family's meager store, for this coal company paid no more attention to the injured miner after he had become unproductive

so far as their business was concerned. He was good as dead so far as they were concerned. So the day after the accident to his father the little boy took up his dinner pail and applied for work in the mine where his father had worked. He was given employment which was better suited to a boy than a man, but for which he received the munificent pay of 30 cents a day—one dollar and eighty cents a week—ninety-three dollars and sixty cents a year—for a ten-hour day.

At night he sat by his father's bedside and

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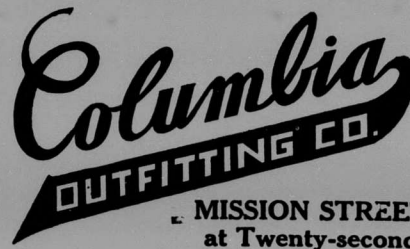
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said the lessons which laid the foundation of his future, and while he has not had the material success which has come to others, he has prospered and is able to and does give out of the salary he earns one-third to the poor and needy.

That boy is talking to you this morning and he is thanking God for the labor organizations, for to them we owe every concession that has been forced from the reluctant hand of capital. I thank God for the labor organizations that have already raised the wage and shortened the hours of labor. I thank God for the labor organizations which during the past year have proven themselves the most potent force in the land to hold Bolshevism and anarchy in check. And he is praying to God to bless and give these same labor organizations the power to force upon the nation legislation that will rescue women from the degrading occupation of competing with men and save children from industrial slavery and obtain for them an education. I pray God that they may not give up the struggle until they have made collective bargaining universal in our land and have so perfected it that every man will become a profit-sharer in the enterprise he is helping.

And since collective bargaining is apparently accepted by all as the best and most efficacious means, and since it cannot be made effective except through a closed shop, then we must stand for that principle. I am conscious of the fact that there are those, and many of them, who will declare that in advocating a closed shop that I am trampling on fundamental principles—the right of the individual to join or not to join the union, as he sees fit. My answer is that there are many personal rights and privileges which you and I are forced to sacrifice for higher rights and higher principles demanded by the common good, and this, some of us believe, is one of them.

Were it possible for us to reach and touch the minds and hearts of capital on the one hand and labor on the other with the salutary doctrines of justice and charity, then it were not necessary to demand the sacrifice of personal rights. So in default of conscience, justice must turn to the state and invoke the civil powers to secure by law a fair distribution of the country's wealth. And in default of laws, justice turns to strikes and, if needs be, to the closed shop.

May I not, in passing, warn you against too much legislation, and suggest that you use all your influence to prevent your opponents from creating the same evil. For of the two evils that threaten us—anarchy and despotism—I am convinced we must fear state despotism the more. In our anxiety to escape anarchy we have been drifting towards the opposite extreme. There is a tendency today towards the over-centralization of power, towards the supremacy of the state. The rights of commonwealths, the rights of the family, the rights of the individual, are being ruthlessly trampled upon.

Under the stress of war men were patient, but war over, the time comes when patience ceases to be a virtue and the people awake to the injustice of the usurpation of their inalienable rights and then rebellion is at hand.

A few examples: I am not here to condemn prohibition. On the contrary, I thank God for the inestimable good it has brought to our land, and God help us should the so-called liquor interests undo all we have done, but I am convinced that prohibition overshot the mark in insisting upon the radical bone-dry legislation and in forcing the Eighteenth Amendment upon the people under the abnormal conditions of war-time. They have encroached so far upon state and individual rights that any attempt to make it permanently effective will end in failure. Under that amendment and the manner in which it is being enforced, the old principle that every

man's house is his castle and that a man is innocent until proved guilty, are being ruthlessly cast aside, and the powers granted to a policeman would put to shame the former czars of Russia.

This is but one instance of state domination. We might cite undue censorship of the public press, a tendency towards national educational autocracy, as evidenced recently by the Smith-Towner bill, anti-strike legislation and excessive executive power or authority. To prevent this danger you must use all the influence of your powerful organization.

In conclusion, may I not sound a word of warning to labor. "The public be damned," is an apt summing up of the general attitude maintained by capitalists through many years towards the body politic. Most unfortunately, during recent years labor has installed many leaders who have acted upon the same principle. Such leaders are alienating the friends of labor and postponing the day of justice. Let labor do a thorough job of housecleaning. Let them not stoop to use starving women and children as the club with which to intimidate capital. Strike at the pocketbook of capital if you will, but do not strike at the public.

The rank and file of the American people are justice-loving. Labor's long battle is just and it need not violate the rights of the public or defy the laws to win. If the action of the law does not sufficiently protect the rights of labor, the American way is not to shoot the judge, but to change the law. It may be that labor organizations do not always open their meetings with prayer, but if there be any corporation whose directors so open their meetings, I am yet to learn of them. And there is the difficulty. In our labor difficulties as in many others, we have been striving to solve the equation with God, the chief factor, omitted. It cannot be done.

And, therefore, capital on the one hand and labor on the other must ultimately turn to Christian principles as voiced by the divinely appointed teacher, the Catholic Church. Until that is done we shall have an occasional truce by injunction, based upon technicalities, but never a lasting peace based upon justice. But of what use is the church, though her principles be lofty, to the cause of labor unless the body politic becomes informed with these principles, and that it be so informed becomes the solemn duty, the sacred and abiding obligation of every Catholic delegate in the ranks of labor. If labor is to right her wrongs it must be through your leadership. It must be through the leadership of men who are imbued with these lofty principles. Leaders like Terence V. Powderly, whose sterling qualities and lofty principles won the admiration of Cardinal Gibbons and saved the Knights of Labor from condemnation. Men like John Mitchell, who won the respect and forced the admiration of the country's leading thinkers and led three hundred thousand coal miners in Pennsylvania to bloodless victory.

In thanking God for organized labor, as I have done today, and in denouncing the present unjust distribution of wealth, in advocating the principle of collective bargaining, and standing for a closed shop, in warning you against socialism on the one hand and state despotism on the other, I have been expressing no mere personal opinion. I but reiterate the teachings of a Leo the Thirteenth, a Pius the Tenth and a Benedict the Fifteenth. I but take my stand upon the platform of a Manning of England, a Gibbons of Baltimore, an O'Connell of Boston, a Tihen of Denver. I but voice the official pronouncement of the Catholic hierarchy of America!

#### WAITRESSES.

The Waitresses' Union has elected Kate McCarthy delegate to the Labor Council, vice Martha McCox.

#### JANITORS.

The local Janitors' Union has invited the officers of the Labor Council to be guests of honor at its annual ball to be held in Eagles' Auditorium on Saturday night, October 29th.

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### LIFE CAN BE LENGTHENED.

Practically four years have been added to the span of life of white males in the United States by campaigns of health education and health service, according to the statistical bulletin issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

### A WHIST PARTY.

The Sisters of Charity, directing the St. Francis Technical School, are laboring under a great burden of debt, caused principally by the destruction of their home by the conflagration of 1906.

The noble work of these Sisters of Charity, in caring for, educating and training young girls, mostly orphans from Mount St. Joseph's Orphanage, is carried on without State aid, and they must rely upon their own resources, and the generosity of the few who are familiar with and appreciate their work.

A number of the patronesses of St. Francis Technical School are arranging for a public "Whist Party" to be held in Y. M. I. Hall, 50 Oak street, on Saturday evening, October 22, 1921. The evening will commence with a short program of instrumental and vocal music, and conclude with a social dance.

### FEDERATION COMMITTEES.

President Seth R. Brown, of the California State Federation of Labor, has appointed the following committees to assist in carrying on the work of the Federation. Both committees will serve for the ensuing year and will be subsidiary to the executive council of the Federation.

Committee on Education—Seth R. Brown, Los Angeles; Daniel C. Murphy, San Francisco; Susie A. Corpstein, San Francisco; E. J. Dupuy, San Francisco; P. D. Noel, Los Angeles; Caroline Schleef, Berkeley; James W. Mullen, San Francisco; Robert L. Ennis, Sacramento; Paul Scharrenberg, San Francisco.

Committee on Legislation—Seth R. Brown, Los Angeles; Roe H. Baker, San Francisco; J. J. Matheson, San Francisco; Jas. E. Hopkins, San Francisco; Walter G. Mathewson, San Jose; Elma F. Smith, Napa; Wm. J. McQuillan, Sacramento; Robert F. Murray, Oakland; Paul Scharrenberg, San Francisco.

### DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: John P. Anderson of the cement finishers, John Ericson of the Alaska fishermen, Oscar Mattson of the boilermakers.

### CONGRATULATE SHIPPING BOARD.

At the request of the Riggers and Stevedores' Union, the San Francisco Labor Council has adopted resolutions congratulating President Harding and Chairman Lasker of the United States Shipping Board on its action in having provided, without additional cost to the Shipping Board, a guarantee of compensation benefits for California longshoremen and waterfront workers through insurance with the State Compensation Insurance Fund.

Copies of the resolution, which were introduced by M. T. Doyle and George McNulty of the Riggers and Stevedores' Union, were telegraphed to Washington by John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council.

Heretofore the longshoremen and other waterfront workers in California were not covered by any workmen's compensation insurance.

### AN EDUCATIONAL PLAN.

The Committee on Education of the San Francisco Labor Council has worked out a plan whereby lectures will be delivered at the regular meetings of the Council the last Friday evening in each month by one of the Professors of the University of California. The committee, in a report to the Council, recommended that one hour be set aside on the last meeting night of each month for that purpose and the recommendation was concurred in by the delegates. As a consequence the first lecture in the series will be delivered by Professor Solomon Blum of the Department of Economics of the University of California on Friday evening, October 28th. The committee believes that great good will come of the plan in the way of enlightening the delegates and visitors on matters of vital interest to them in their every-day life. At any rate the Labor Council felt that the scheme was worthy of a trial.

### GARYISM IS INDUSTRY'S FOE.

Because of its warfare against organized labor, the Steel Trust is the greatest foe of industrial peace in this country.

The only way the Government can break the grip of gouging monopolies is by putting 500 or 1000 prominent business men behind prison bars.

The laborer, with his wages increased, can buy no more than previously and he has been forced to fight for more money in order to keep abreast of the increasing cost of living.

The above are some of the views expressed by Samuel Untermyer, New York lawyer, in an address before the New York State Association of Real Estate Boards.

The speaker referred to his experience as counsel for the Lockwood committee, created by the State Legislature to investigate the housing problem.

He said the housing situation is growing worse instead of better, and that the only remedy to break monopoly is jail sentences.

Declaring himself bitterly opposed to the anti-union shop, he said, "the greatest enemy of our industrial life and a peace based upon a friendly understanding between capital and labor is, in my opinion, the United States Steel Corporation, which under the pretext of the 'open' shop has for years been concentrating its vast power in the carrying out of a campaign of espionage and oppression aimed at the destruction of all organized labor."

"The report of the interchurch movement must have convinced any fair-minded man, if he had not previously been a student of the subject, and had been unacquainted with the second-story bludgeon methods of the company in dealing with labor, that the steel company will sooner or later have to be brought to a severe reckoning before we can have industrial peace in this country."

"What an impertinence for a combination, in itself illegal, to say that while it may maintain its corporate existence no combination of its workmen with others for protection against its autocratic power shall be recognized."

Referring to the Lockwood committee's investigation of the steel companies, he told how the companies, as the opening wedge of an anti-union campaign, organized the National Erectors' Association and the iron league in New York and in Philadelphia and decreed that all builders must get their steel through one of these groups, which would see to it that only non-union labor was used in its erection.

Mr. Untermyer spoke of the difficulty experienced in efforts to put the big lawbreakers in jail. "We reached the stage," he said, "where even the Federal Government and members of the cabinet took a hand and announced that there would be no 'drive' against big business—whatever that may mean."

"The dealers in building materials were peculiarly fortunate in the tribunal before which they were arraigned on their pleas of guilty to violating the State law against criminal conspiracies."

The speaker declared that the rise in labor costs was a small factor as compared with the increases forced upon the public by big business.

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